

1

MONEY FUND BANKING SYSTEM

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The novel system is in the field of account transaction processing and provides an administered money fund banking system that is integrated with an insured deposit account.

2. State of the Art

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") is a federal governmental entity that provides insurance for deposits in most banks and savings institutions in the United States. Bank deposits are insured by the FDIC's Bank Insurance Fund ("BIF") and savings institutions' deposits are insured by the FDIC's Savings Association Insurance Fund ("SAIF"). The rules governing insurance of deposits of institutions insured by the BIF and the SAIF are the same. The FDIC bases insurance coverage on the concept of ownership rights and capacities: funds held in different ownership categories are insured separately from each other, and funds of the same ownership but held in different accounts are subsumed under the same insurance coverage. The amount of insurance covered provided to depositors of each institution insured by BIF and SAIF is the same: \$100,000.00 to the owner(s) of the funds in the account(s), including principal and interest.

Title 12, Part 329, of the Code of Federal Regulations ("CFR") specifies that "no bank shall, directly or indirectly, by any device whatsoever, pay interest on any demand deposit." (12 C.F.R. § 329.2.) A "deposit" is any money put into a savings account, a checking account, or time account such as a certificate of deposit. A "demand" account is one from which the owner of the account can demand that funds be drawn and paid elsewhere, either to another account (of the same or a different owner) or to a third party. These payments are typically made via a bank draft or check, or a credit or debit card. A account different than a demand account is an account where all or a fixed amount of the principal must be maintained in the account for a period of time to achieve the particular benefits offered by that account. As stated in this section of the CFR, a "demand deposit" includes any deposit in account under which terms the depositor is authorized to make, during any month or statement cycle of at least four weeks, more than six transfers by means of a preauthorized or automatic transfer of telephone (including data transmission) agreement, order or instruction, which transfers are made to another account of the depositor at the same bank, to the bank itself, or to a third party provided that such an account will be deemed a demand deposit if more than three of the six authorized transfers are authorized to be made by check, draft, debit card or similar order made by the depositor. (12 C.F.R. § 329.1(b)(3).) On the other hand, withdrawals from a deposit account are not deemed to be included within the six transfers permitted for a nondemand account when the withdrawals are made by mail, messenger, telephone (via check mailed to the depositor), automated teller machine, or in person. In essence, unless the funds of a deposit are held in a NOW account (18 U.S.C. 1832(a)), an account in which a depositor has the ability to make at least six transfers will be deemed a demand account and no interest will be payable on the funds therein. Therefore, owners of demand accounts are denied interest on their funds.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In light of this regulatory scheme, it would be beneficial to provide depositors of demand accounts with interest from

2

the funds on deposit while simultaneously providing unlimited (or at least six) transfers of the funds therein. For example, it would be beneficial to provide such depositors with the ability to deposit funds into the demand account from various sources, and to make payments from the demand account via different instruments, without limitation as to the number of transfers, and still earn interest on the funds in the clients' accounts.

To accomplish these and other objectives, this invention provides a system for managing a plurality of accounts for multiple clients by administering at a banking institution a single insured deposit account in which all of the funds for the insured deposit accounts are held, providing a database having client information for each client's account, administering clients' deposits to and withdrawals from each of their accounts, authorizing whether funds in a particular clients account can be used for each payment requested from that client's account, determining as the net transaction of the sum of the insured money market account deposits and withdrawals from the plurality of insured money market accounts on a regular periodic basis, using the determination of the net transaction to deposit funds to or withdraw funds from the single insured deposit account, distributing interest earned on the single deposit account to each of the clients in proportion to their portion of funds in the deposit account, and updating the database for each client's deposits and authorized demand payments.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

FIGS. 1 and 2 show flow chart depicting certain processing steps the system follows at the administrator's end.

DESCRIPTION OF SPECIFIC EMBODIMENTS OF THE INVENTION

The present system will be described with reference to an administrator, which can be brokerage, a bank, or another entity with which clients can institute financial transactions such as deposits and demand payments. The administrator appears to each client as if it were, in part, a bank, by accepting deposits for the client's account and by authorizing (and then making) payments demanded by the client from his account. The funds for all of the clients are pooled into a single fund that is maintained as an insured deposit account at a licensed banking institution. This system is preferably implemented in combination with a brokerage account so that the client can centralize all of his financial needs: deposit of funds; demand orders for payment (checking); payment authorization by debit card; securities transactions; retirement plans; and the like.

The following description of the hardware and software is for exemplification of a working system; other architectures can be fashioned to make the systems and perform the methods claimed herein. The system has been implemented on a mainframe computer (e.g., an IBM Application Start-erpac 3000 model A20, which is capable of processing 63 million instructions per second) with an operating system such as OS/390 and MVS/ESA running a relational database (e.g., DB2 type database). The programming languages are IBM COBOL, CICS languages along with IBM's CSP screen generation language. For such a system, memory requirements are satisfied with 768 Gigabytes of storage (preferably, e.g., 1024G with a disk storage and recovery system, such as RAID). Communications generally are run on a mixed SNA and TCP/IP network. Communications with a local area network via a local control unit can be implemented using a token ring. Connection to an internal

network has been made via an IBM open systems adapter (OSA) running TCP/IP, which allows File Transfer Protocol (ftp) via a firewall. Bisynchronous and synchronous file transfer protocols are made through various dial-up media. Terminal Access runs on an Ethernet local area network, using an SAA gateway, and other gateways (e.g., Cytrix and Netsoft) for remote access. Additionally, several lease lines for several applications and terminal access are supported by the system.

FIGS. 1 and 2 show flowchart depicting certain processing steps the system follows at the administrator's end. It should be understood that the order in which these steps are performed may be varied without impairing the achievement of the aforementioned objects of the invention. The client adds funds ("deposits") to his account typically via check 101, sweeps 103 of funds from another account (e.g., a broker/dealer account), and/or by wire and other transfers 105 (such as fed funds wire and direct deposit via ACH) for investment in an FDIC insured money fund account. These funds are deposited in a deposit account with a bank on behalf of the participant. The amount of each of the deposited items is summed 107 to determine the deposits for each client, preferably on a regular periodic basis (e.g., daily) or instantaneously. On the other side, the administrator provides the participant with access to his funds by various methods: payments can be made from funds drawn from the account by check 109; electronic funds transfer 110; debit card 111 authorized by the client (and ACH debit); sweeps of funds 113 to another account (e.g., a broker/dealer account); and electronic and voice access 114 (e.g., internet on-line banking, banking by telephone) for automated transaction requests; and transactions authorized by mail. A "sweep" is an automated movement of funds between a client's other account (e.g., a broker/dealer account) and his insured deposits account (in either direction). The registration on the other account and the insured deposit account are identical; there is a one for one relationship between the brokerage account and the insured deposits account.

The sum of the deposits is processed 117 with information 119 from a database (described later) that stores information about the demand account for each client. Each client's account is credited 121 with the sum of the deposits for that particular account, which may amount to zero on a particular day. Similarly, the sum and of withdrawals are processed 123 to determine what should be debited from the account, which may also amount to zero on a particular day. The deposits and withdrawals for each account during a given period are compared 125 to determine whether sufficient funds are present in the client's account, including the added funds, to pay the withdrawals requested by the client. In other words, processing determines which client accounts to credit or debit for the various transactions (sweep, checks, debit cards, ACH, etc.) received each business period (e.g., daily). These transactions can be received from one or more sources, such as brokerage firms (sweep transactions), banks (deposits made by wire transfer, checks presented for payment, ACH, debit card transactions), the mail (check deposits, redemption requests), and telephone requests. "Telephone" requests can be performed by voice, conversing with an operator/broker or a voice response system, or via a touch-tone phone using a menu system, or electronically via the internet using email or the World Wide Web (e.g., a web page, preferably secure, onto which users can log in and conduct on-line banking). The final step in the day's processing is to determine the net credit or debit for the deposit account at the bank; the net activity represents all transactions that were processed that day for all insured deposit accounts.

If sufficient funds are not available for drafts and other orders to pay, the requested withdrawal(s) are denied and the client's total account information is again accessed to determine 129 if the client has sufficiently available margin to cover the requested withdrawal(s) (other than, preferably, sweep transactions). If insufficient funds and insufficient margin are available, then the requested withdrawal is denied 131. The client's margin typically is determined by the value of the client's funds held in the client's broker/dealer (securities) account. When sufficient funds are available in the insured deposit account, or a sufficient margin is available in the client's securities account with the administrator, then a debit is made 133 to the client's insured deposit account in the amount of the withdrawal(s) allowed (based on the funds and margin then available) and the processed and authorized withdrawals are paid as directed by the client. The sum of the processed credits 121 and the processed debits 133 are determined for all of the administrator's clients to arrive at a net account activity determination 135. The order in which credits and debits are processed depends upon a subjective protocol and/or operation of law. For example, transactions that are pre-approved (such as authorized debit card transactions, and sweeps) are likely to be processed when received; transactions requiring authorization or acceptance by a third party (such as a bank draft or check) may be credited to the insured deposit account but not available for withdrawal until authorization or acceptance.

The net account activity determination 135 is then used to determine a net credit/debit 139 for the single deposit account held at the bank that contains all of the funds of all of the administrator's clients; the deposit account must be debited or credited to account for all clients' deposits and withdrawals during the period. If the net result is positive (e.g., amount of deposits processed minus amount of authorized withdrawals processed is positive), then the calculated amount is deposited 141 to the single account. If the net result is negative (e.g., amount of deposits processed minus amount of withdrawals processed is negative), then the calculated amount is withdrawn 143 from the single deposit account. An individual insured money market account is maintained for each client on a administrator's database. Each transaction received for an account is individually posted against the client's account on the database. Funds are exchanged between the appropriate parties to cover transactions (broker for sweep transactions; bank for debit cards, checks, ACH, etc.). These transactions are posted and settled prior to any activity taking place in the insured deposit account at the bank. In a preferred embodiment, the last movement of funds on each day is the net movement of funds (credit or debit) that takes place in the deposit account at the bank. The sum of the account balances (principal plus interest) for clients participating in the this system equals the balance in the deposit account at the bank.

The information from the calculations of a net credit/debit 139 are used to implement the processing of the actual deposit or withdrawal (141, 143) to the deposit account, and that information (and funds, if required) is sent to the bank 145 to execute the actual deposit or withdrawal required. If the deposit account is to be credited, then deposits are transferred to the bank and credited to the deposit account 147; conversely, if funds are to be withdrawn from the deposit account, a bulk withdrawal is made from the deposit account to account for the withdrawals that have been authorized from the clients' accounts; in essence, the withdrawal from the deposit account need only make up the difference between the authorized withdrawals and the